Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh. The statement refers to the recommendations of the Gulhati Commission about the Krishna-Godavari dispute. The statement indicates that the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has orally communicated to the Central Government that, in view of the emergent situation in the country, the report may be shelved and that all the projects that are included in the Five-Year Plans of Mysore, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra may be given effect to. If the Central Government were to accede to the demand of the Andhra Pradesh Government then I respectfully submit that the consequences of it will be disastrous to the interest of Mysore State. In the Third Five-Year Plan of our State, only two projects like Ghataprabha and Malaprabha are included. The Upper Krishna Project has not been included in it whereas in Andhra Pradesh, the second stage of the Nagarjunasagar Project, the Sri Sailam Project and one other project is included in it. So, if the Central Government were to accede to this, then it will absolutely be impossible for us to work out the Upper Krishna Project. So, I owed a duty to this House to bring this matter to the notice of the Government, and I want to know what steps the Government of Mysore intend taking to bring this matter to the notice of the Central Government so that in the name of national emergency the interests of no particular State should suffer. So, I would request the Government of Mysore to take up this matter earnestly and immediately with the Central Government.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA (Chief Minister).—I have come across the statement of the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh as also certain discussions which have taken Place on the floor of the Assembly there. I am considering the matter very seriously, and I will make a statement in this behalf after studying all that is involved in it either on Monday or Tuesday.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SECRETARY.—Sir, as requried by Rule 105 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Mysore Legislative Assembly, I lay on the Table of the House a copy of the Mysore Home Guards Bill, 1962, as passed by the Legislative Council.

Sri R. M. PATIL (Minister for Home).—Sir, I on behalf of Sri M. V. Rama Rao Minister of Law beg to lay Notification No. HD 15 CCF 61 dated 19th October 1962 (Amendments to the Mysore Court-Fees and Suits Valuation Rules, 1960) as required under sub-section (3) of Section 78 of the Mysore Court-Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1958.

FIFTH REPORT OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(Presentation.)

Mr. SPEAKER.—I present the Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

Sri A. R. PANCHAGAVI (Deputy Speaker).—Sir, I beg to move :

> " That the Assembly agrees with the Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee ".

Mr. SPEAKER.—I suppose it has the concurrence of the House.

MEMBERS.—Yes.

SUPPLEMENTARY AND ADDITIONAL DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR 1962-93

(Debate Continued)

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ (ತಿಪಟೂರು).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಈಗ ಎಮರ್ಜೆನ್ಸಿ ಸಮಯ. ಅವಶ್ಯ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರು ಬಹಳ ತೀವ್ರ ಆಕಾಂಕ್ಷೆಯುಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರು ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಜನ ಯಾರು ಇದನ್ನು ಬಾಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ ಅವರು ಉಳಿತಾಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ನಾನು ಈಗ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈಟ್ ಕೂಡ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣ್ಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ)

ಉರಿನಬಾರದು, ಕರೆಂಟ್ ಬಹಳ ಕಡೆಮೆ ಇದೆ. ಕರೆಂಟ್ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಮಿತವ್ಯಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ನಾವು ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಮನೆಗಳು, ಎಂದರೆ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿ ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳು ವಾಸ ಮಾ ತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಿಷ್ಪಪಕ್ಷ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ 6)0-7)0-8)0 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಎರೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ಬಿಲ್‌ಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ (ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಗೊತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರೋ ಅಥವಾ ಊಹೆಮಾಡಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರೋ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣ್ಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಗೆಸ್ಟ್ ಹೌಸ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲವು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಎರೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬಿಲ್‌ಗಳು ಬರುತ್ತವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ (ಅರಣ್ಯ ಶಾಖಾ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).—ಪ್ರತಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಮನೆಗೂ ಎರೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ 35 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಫಿಕ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣ್ಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಕೆಲವು ಗೆಸ್ಟ್ ಹೌಸ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ 5 ಗಂಟೆಯಿಂದ 9 ಗಂಟೆಯವರೆವಿಗೂ ಲೈಟ್ ಉರಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಸ್ವಿಚ್ ಹಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್‌ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀದಿ ಲೈಟುಗಳು ನಮ್ಮಾರು 6½ಗಂಟೆಯವರೆಗೂ ಉರಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಂಥಾ ನಾನಾರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ರೀತಿ ವ್ಯರ್ಥಾ ಅನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚಾಗ ತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರೊಡಕ್ಷನ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಮತ್ತು ಇರಾಖೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕಡೆ ..... (ನಗು)

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ನಿಜಲಿಂಗಪ್ಪ.—ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಏನೋ ತಮಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೆ, ಅವರು ಯಾರನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅವರ ಕೆಲಸ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. "ಮಾರಾಮತ್ತು ಇರಾಖೆ" ಎಂದರೆ ಅದರ ಅರ್ಥ ಏನು? ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಆ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ನಗಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ದೇಶದ ಕೆಲಸ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ನಮ್ರತೆ, ಘನತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಗೌರವಗಳೇನಾದರೂ ಇವೆಯೇ? ನಾವು ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಗೌರವ ಬರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣ್ಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ನಾನು ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಕೆಲವು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೆಲಸ ಇರುತ್ತದೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅದು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಪೇಪರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವೂ ಆಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಚಿಕ್ಕನಾಯ್ಕನ ಹಳ್ಳಿ, ತಿಪಟೂರು, ಮಂಗಳೂರು ರಸ್ತೆ 16½ ಮೈಲಿ ಉದ್ದದ ರಸ್ತೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ 4½ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮೆಚ್ಚಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ರಸ್ತೆಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಸೂಪರಿನ್‌ಟೆಂಡೆಂಟ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರು, 3 ಜನ ಎಗ್ಸಿಕ್ಯುಟೀವ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರುಗಳು, 18 ಅಥವಾ 25 ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರುಗಳು, 125 ಜನ ಜೂನಿಯರ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರುಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಷ್ಟಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ತಾವೇ ಮಾಡದೆ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೇನು? ಇದನ್ನೇ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾದ ಒಂದು ಡಿವಿಜನ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಎಗ್ಜಿಕ್ಯುಟೀವ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅವರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಆ ಕೆಲಸದ ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆ ರಸ್ತೆಯ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ನೇಮಿಸಿರುವ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರೇ ಇದರ ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ, ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಹಣವನ್ನು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಉಳಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇಂಥಾ ಒಂದು ತುರ್ತ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಜನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಂದೇ ಕಡೆ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಸರಿಯಾದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಅಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಕಡೆ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಪಾನನಿರೋಧದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಒಂದು ತೀವ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ಆಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಅನೇಕಸಾರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಚನ್ನಗಿರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಾರಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುವ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಎರಡು ಸಾರಿ ಧಾಳಿ ನಡೆಸಿ ಒಂದು ಲಾರಿ, ಒಂದು ಕಾರು ಮತ್ತು ಅನೇಕ ಸೈಕಲ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ವಶಪಡಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಗ್ಯಾಲನ್ ಪಾನೀಯವನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಜನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನನಗನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಸಾರಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಗ್ಯಾಲನ್ ಪಾನೀಯವನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಸಹ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಕಾಣದಂತೆ ನುಮ್ಮನೆ ಕುಳಿತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಕಡೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. 10-5 ಗ್ಯಾಲನ್ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಏನೋ ಸ್ವಂತಕ್ಕೆ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನಾವು ಭಾವಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಒಂದು ಲಾರಿ, ಒಂದು ಜೀಪು, ಅನೇಕ ಸೈಕಲ್ಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಗ್ಯಾಲನ್ ಪಾನೀಯವನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರೋ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಒಳಗಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ಆ ರೀತಿ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಪಾನೀಯವನ್ನು ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕುಂದೂರು ರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ (ಚನ್ನಗಿರಿ).—ಯಾವ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾತನಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಪಾನೀಯವನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದ್ದನ್ನು ಪೋಲೀಸಿನವರು ಹಿಡಿದದ್ದು ಚನ್ನಗಿರಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಭದ್ರಾವತಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಇಂಥಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾನನಿರೋಧ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾವು ಜನಗಳನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಬಹುದೇ ವಿನಹ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯೇ, ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತೀಪ್ರವಾಗಿ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅನೇಕ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಜನತೆಯ ಮೇರೆ ಹೇರುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇಂಥಾ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ದುರ ಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕವರು, ನವಾನಾಗರ, ಉಪ್ಪು, ಫ್ರೆಂಚ್ ಪಾಲಿಷ್, ಬ್ಯಾಟರಿ ಸೆಲ್ಸ್ ಇವುಗಳಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಸೇವನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಮಿಲಿಟರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಬೇಕಾದರೆ 106 ಜನರು ಹೋದರೆ 10-15 ಜನರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಶಕ್ತರಾಗಿದ್ದು ಬಾಕಿಯವರು ವಾಪಸು ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನೆಂದರೆ ಈ ದುರಭ್ಯಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಜನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕೆಟ್ಟಿರುವುದೇ ಕಾರಣ. ಅದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಬೇಕು. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಜನರ ಮೇರೆ ಸುಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇರುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಬಡವರೇ 1 ರೂಪಾಯಿನಷ್ಟಾದರೂ ಕಾಣಿಕೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅನೇಕರು ಸುಂಕ ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ 3-4 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಂಬಳ, ತುಟ್ಟಿಭತ್ಯ, ಮನೆಬಾಡಿಗೆಗೆ ಹಣ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಬಡವರು ತ್ಯಾಗಮಾಡುವಂತೆಯೇ ದೊಡ್ಡವರೂ ತ್ಯಾಗಮಾಡಲು ಸಿದ್ಧವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು, ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಕ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri B. D. JATTI (Minister for Finance).—Mr. Speaker, Sir I heard with rapt attention the observations made by several hon'ble members yesterday and today. Some of the observations are really valuable and they will be considered and necessary action will be taken on them.

The Leader of the Opposition was very vehement yesterday. I do not know what made him to be vehement. Generally he is very sober, but yesterday he wanted to be very vehement. The main criticism levelled against Government was, why is it that we are bringing supplementary demands and excess demands before the House too often. Supplementary demands and excess demands are a normal feature of this Government and of other Governments. This is the procedure which has been followed not only in our State and all over the country but even outside. This is not the first time that we have come forward with supplementary demands. Previously also on several occasions we had to come forward with supplementary demands first instalment, second instalment and at times even third instalment. What is placed before the House is the first instalment.

Sri S. SIVAPPA (Sravanabelagola).—Are there going to be any more ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—When I say first instalment, it follows that there may be another instalment also. We are spending the money which has been approved by this House. If we want to show to this House that we have done more work and if we want to spend more money then we will have to come before the House with demands for supplementary grants. That is why provision has been made in the Constitution for the same. This is nothing new which we have started,

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—Is this a healthy procedure ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—If it was not a healthy procedure, it would not have found place in the Constitution.

Before I reply to all the points raised, I will try to give a correct idea of the supplementary demands under 5 groups. The items of expenditure included in the supplementary demands for the year 1962-63 (first instalment) are grouped under 5 heads. The first group is, items for which central assistance has either been received or is expected to be received. Those items are :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Minor irrigation programme ...	100-00
Construction of irrigation wells.	80-00
Soil conservation ...	19-25
Share capital to co-operative societies.	19-02
Training scheme for panchayat secretaries, etc.	11-00
Development of Museums ...	0-75
Equipment and clothing to M. S. R. P. Force.	2-50
Total ...	232-52

For this amount we expect the assistance of the Government of India.

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The second group contains items of expenditure not included under item. (1) but which are covered by receipts :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Transportation of iron ore by the Board of Mineral Development.	60-00
Mysore Government Arts & Crafts Emporium, Bangalore (Working capital).	9-08
Shri Chamarajendra Technical Institute : Arts and Crafts Show Room (Working capital).	3-60
Total ...	72-68

The third group contains expenditure on some of the major items not included under the first and second groups. They are :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Fisheries schemes (It is expected that the Government of India may come to our help in this).	1-65
Indigenous equipment to Bangalore Dairy Project (Here also we expect central assistance).	2-65
Flood control works ...	9-00
Forest development schemes ...	6-11
Water supply schemes ..	51-30
Grants-in-aid to municipalities and educational institutions.	20-73
Contribution to share capital of industries.	6-00
Police Housing Scheme ...	15-00
Development of buildings in forest areas.	8-49
Loans to Fishermen's co-operative societies, cotton growers, etc. (Here also we expect Central assistance).	13-60
Miscellaneous other itmes ...	17-70
Total ...	152-23

The fourth group is charged items of expenditure on account of court decrees against Government for which advances have been sanctioned from the Contingency Fund and proposed to be recouped now Rs. 1-25 lakhs.

It was argued by some hon'ble members yesterday, that is it not possible for Government to foresee the expenditure which they are likely to spend for this charge. As all of you know, nowadays people have become legal-minded and nobody can prevent them from going to court. If the court decides the cases in their favour, we cannot foresee how many people are likely to go to court and in how many cases the Government will be called upon to pay decretal amounts.

The fifth group consists of charged item of expenditure on account of 'High Court Press' for which a provision of Rs. 0.75 lakh has been made. A question was asked, why we agreed now and why we did not agree at that time. The High Court was pressing all along saying that it was not possible for it to get proceedings printed in time from the Government Press. Because it is overworked it is not possible for the Government Press to give the required printed material to the High Court in time. So the Government sanctioned this press for High Court, but the sanction came after the budget was approved by this House and hence it has become necessary to include that item in the supplementary demands.

An HON'BLE MEMBER : The Government Press is also being expanded.

SRI B. D. JATTI.—The Hon'ble member does not know the exact workload on the Government Press. Here in Bangalore there is a Government Press. In addition to that, Government have decided to start one more Government Press as a branch in Dharwar, one in Gulbarga and one for the High Court. In spite of that it is not possible for us to cope with the work which we are called upon to handle.

MR. SPEAKER.—Here also printing of questions is being delayed and Hon'ble Members are experiencing difficulty on this account.

SRI B. D. JATTI.—The total additional sums required as per the supplementary estimates 1962-63 (first

instalment) during the current year for further [expenditure are as follows :—

	Charged	Voted.
(a) Expenditure met from revenue.	1-99	156-35
(b) Capital accounts outside the revenue account.	0-01	207-48
(c) Disbursement of advances & loans	...	93-60
Total Rs. lakhs	2-00	457-43
Grand Total Rs. lakhs		459-43

This is the picture of the estimates which Hon'ble Members have discussed yesterday and today.

Now I will refer to demand No. 49, page 36. This is the grant which has been sanctioned to run the Men's Training College and Women's Training College known as Shivaratri Training College. Yesterday some of the hon'ble members observed that Government ought not to have given so much money to this item. This is not a State Government scheme. This is a Government of India scheme. The Government of India wanted to give 4 training colleges to Mysore State in the private sector. They invited applications. In all the Government of India received four applications out of which one was from Bangalore, another from Mandya and the other two from Mysore. Since there were 4 colleges offered and only 4 applications came forward, the two from Mysore were accepted. The Government of India has agreed by 75 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure and 25 per cent of the recurring expenditure is to be paid by private institutions.

Secondly regarding recurring expenditure 100 per cent is paid by the Government of India. Is it the hon'ble member's suggestion that the help to come from the Government of India to private institutions should not be allowed to come. This is the position which I wanted to clarify.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—Is it the private college at Mysore ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Yes. The hon'ble member will kindly remember that even if the Government of India gives money, it has to be processed through our Government. If he feels it is not necessary, he is incorrect. I again repeat that this grant was released from the contingency fund. We have to get it from the Government of India. That is why we have come before this House because it has to be reimbursed by the Government of India.

Regarding the item about the Board of Mineral Development, somebody argued yesterday why a sum of 60 lakhs is given. Our quota with the S. T. C. for 1962-63 was 7.23 lakh tons. The S. T. C. has recently increased by 1.70 lakh tons by port and 70,000 tons by rail. We need more sum. I can give for the information of this House that the Board has not suffered any loss. On the contrary, it is earning profits. This year it may not be more but next year it will be more. Again out of the total profits which we get for the ore, two-thirds will come to Mysore and one third to S. T. C. it is not a bad bargain.

It was suggested that the B. M. D. would sell away its lorries and a huge sum has been wasted. The Government has not decided yet. Some private operators gave a suggestion that B. M. D. lorries (116 in number) may be sold to them at Hire Purchase basis and that the purchasers would carry ore from the mines to the destinations till the price is paid. The whole deal has to be finalised Till today the Government has not taken any decision. The proposal is pending before the Government.

Regarding the Government emporiums I want to explain. This emporium is managed really by a private limited society consisting of men who are in the know of things. The technical difficulty was that we were to advance money for the working capital but whatever money they got by the sale of articles, they were deposited in the Bank. The Accountant General raised an objection that since the committee is not a limited company or a society, the expenditure and receipts should be accounted for in Government

(SRI B. D. JATTI)

accounts. So, it was suggested that the Government should have an overall control. That meant one officer should be posted as Secretary and he would be in charge of the entire receipts and expenditure. So, technically it is managed by the Government but in fact it is managed by the private limited company. It is only to statisfy accounting method. Otherwise there is nothing and we are getting good profits and hope to earn more and more year after year.

A point was raised by one member that the mining lease in forest areas is being refused and that licence ought to have been given. Both the Depts. of Forest and Mining and Geology are thinking over this problem whether to preserve the forest growth and reserve certain areas for this purpose. There are certain proposals pending before the Govt. from the private persons who have taken leases and these matters have not been finally disposed of. They are likely to be disposed of very soon.

Then, coming to Demand No. 20, some Hon'ble Members have raised some points regarding the Fisheries Department. Central assistance is available for the following schemes :—

	Non. recurring expenditure	Recurring Expenditure
Education & Training	75% Government of India	50% Government of India
Research & Survey & Demonstration	50% Government of India	
Ice Plant & Cold Storage	25% subsidy to be shared by the Government of India & State Government equally and 75% loan by the Government of India.	
Mechanisation of Fishing Boats	50% subsidy for engines; also to be shared equally by the Government of India and State Government The balance will be given by the Government of India as loan. This is for the year 1962-63 and for the remaining period of the Third Five-Year Plan no money will be paid by the Government of India for the purchase of hull for the fishing boat.	

The Hon'ble the Leader of the Opposition suggested that, since there will be a shortfall of about Rs. 40 to 45 crores even after taxation measures go through, prohibition should be scrapped. For this purpose, scrapping of prohibition by itself will not solve the problem of resources completely. Still, there will be some difficulty and we will have to manage somehow or other.

Sri V. S. Patil said that if we are borrowing loans or money either from the public or from the Government of India, we will have to pay interest and so he asked whether it will not be possible for us to tax more instead of paying interest. Even assuming that the suggestion made by the Hon'ble the Leader of the Opposition is likely to be accepted, still there will be some difficulty. The question of scrapping prohibition is a matter which is to be decided not by this Government but at higher level in the country; it is an all-India policy. The question of scrapping is to be considered by this House, the Upper House and the Government of India. This question may be taken up for consideration after some time. An opportunity will be given to this House and the Upper House to consider it and come to some conclusions.

Then, regarding Demand No. 39 on page 20, there is an amount of Rs. 15 lakhs asked for. The arrears are towards grant to local bodies. We have to meet the 50 percent of the dearness allowance of the staff of the local bodies. This was omitted to be included in the regular budget of the Department because we did not get

the information from the concerned Department in time. Now, it is included here.

Sri G. V. GOWDA (Palya).—Would article 205 of the Constitution come to your rescue in case Government omitted something ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Government could not forsee that this item would come for payment. It is better we pay it.

Then, a reference was made to the Chamarajasagar Third Main. Pipes have been purchased and work is in progress. The intention is to complete the work as quickly as possible, because it is not possible for the Government to supply the water needed by the citizens of Bangalore City unless we complete it early. The Third Main has to be completed before the scheduled time and for that purpose we wanted more pipes and that is why we have included this item here.

Then, Sri Ganji Veerappa made a reference to the Revenue Department. He suggested that in every taluka there are Tahsildars and B.D.Os. and that similar action has been taken by the Maharashtra Government in this behalf might be taken here also viz. that either of the two officers may be kept. That is a suggestion which has to be examined very carefully by the Government. We cannot take any action without knowing facts and figures as to why the Maharashtra Government has come to that conclusion. Here, the Tahsildar in every taluk has got magisterial powers and similarly under the Land Revenue Code he has to function. This is a matter which deserves examination It is not possible to straightaway say 'yes' or 'no' to it.

The Hon'ble Member Sri Venkatai Gowda wanted clarification regarding Rs. 50 crores relating to the Ways and Means Position. We are required to maintain a daily minimum balance in the Central Accounts of the Reserve Bank of India. Whenever that balance falls short of the minimum, ways and means advance will be sanctioned by the Reserve Bank of India, and the Reserve Bank effects adjustment towards repayment whenever the Government balance improves. The present demand is for covering the cumulative repayment made so far and to be made hereafter. This is a continuing process. During the current year, the amounts received as ways and means advance and repaid are as under : —

Month	Advance taken	Amounts repaid
April	5.50 crores	7.98 crores
May	2.22	3.49
June	5.04	4.18
July	4.46	5.13
August	3.94	4.54
September	0.79	1.32
October	7.54	4.66
November	7.86	9.10

The total advances taken from April to November come to Rs. 37.19 crores and the total amount repaid comes to Rs. 40.38. The net effect of the transactions would not be much, but we have to provide for gross repayment. The Demand for Rs. 50 crores in addition to Rs. 8 crores has become necessary. Actually, it cannot be much, but since we are taking and giving, the total amount will have to be shown to the Assembly and the approval of the Assembly is necessary.

Sri G. V. GOWDA.—What is the interest paid during those months ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—This is the cumulative effect; it was not forseen that our resources would improve by additional taxation measures, etc. It was not possible to pass all the taxation measures. So, we have to depend upon the Reserve Bank, and we were forced to take monies for the expenditure.

Sri G. V. GOWDA.—What is the minimum balance to the credit of the Government with the Reserve Bank ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Rs. 25 lakhs. I again repeat that some of the houses in the interior forest area to be constructed for the Forest Guards and some roads will have to be constructed and without that it is not possible for them to guard properly and smuggling cannot be stopped. It is to help them to guard properly and prevent smuggling and toincrease the forest products that thism oney is necessary.

Sri C. J. MUCKKANNAPPA (Sira).—This money is not provided for constructing houses for forest Guards in the forest areas.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಕೆಲವು ಹೊಸ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಡಿವಿಜನ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆರೆದಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಮತ್ತು ವಸತಿ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ರೆಗ್ಯುಲರ್ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಕಳ್ಳಸಾಗಾಣಿಕೆ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ಕೆಲವು ಚೆಕ್‌ಪೋಸ್ಟ್‌ಗಳು ತೆರೆಯಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇಂತಹ ಖರ್ಚು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ (ತೀರ್ಥಹಳ್ಳಿ).—ಮೈನಿಂಗಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆ ಅದುರನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಯೇ ಅರೆದು ಅದನ್ನು ರೋಹ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನಾದರೂ ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸಿದಷ್ಟು ಅದುರನ್ನು ಅರೆಯುವಷ್ಟು ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಸದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಎಷ್ಟು ಅರೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೋ ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಯೇ ಅದುರನ್ನು ಅರೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Central assistance is conditional on our exporting two million tons of ore.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Yes, Sir. So far they have aggreed to the 50 : 50 basis, that is to say, the Central Government will contribute 50 per cent and the State Government 50 per cent. We requested them to give hundred per cent assistance. Whether they will agree to this or not is a differennt matter. We have committed to complete this programme by December 1963. In order to export more ore, it is necessary to increase the staff and see that it is finished early, Sir.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣ್ಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ಓರ್‌ಮೈನಿಂಗ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಫಾರ್ಟ್‌ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಂಜು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಓರನ್ನು ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಡಬ್ಲರ್ ರಾರೀನ್ ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹಣ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅವಕಾಶ ಇಲ್ಲ ಇರಬೇಡವೇ!

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ. 125 ಜನ ಜೂನಿಯರ್ ಇಂಜನಿಯರ್ಸ್, 3 ಜನ ಎಗ್ಸಿಕ್ಯುಟಿವ್ ಇಂಜನಿಯರ್, ಒಬ್ಬ ಸೂಪರಿಂಡೆಂಟಿಂಗ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ ಈಗ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶೇ. 90 ಭಾಗದಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಹಣ ಈಗ ಕೊಟ್ಟರುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮೊಬಲಗು ಬರಲು ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ಬಾರದೆ ತಡವಾಯಿತು. ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಮಂಜೂರಾತಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಪುನರ್ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ನಾವು ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಇದನ್ನು ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟ್‌ದಾರರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಮೇಲೆ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟುದಾರನೇ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಅಂದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯೇನು? ಒಂದುವೇ ಮೈಲಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬೊಬ್ಬ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯೇಕೆ, ಅವನು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯೇಕೆ, ಇವೆಲ್ಲಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ಪತಕ್ಕೊನ್ಸ್‌ರ ಈ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಇದನ್ನು ಇರಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟುದಾರರು ಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸ ಮತ್ತು ಎಗ್ಸಿಕ್ಯೂಟಿವ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಚೆಸ್ಟ್‌ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಮಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಬೇಕು.

Sri H. R. KESHAVA MURTHY.—In the Cities and Towns the people are enjoying the maximum benefit in respect of rural electrification and the Villages are completely ignored in this respect. We request that atleast 50 percent of the Rural areas should have the benefit of electricity.

Mr. SPEAKER.—This is a matter for a regular Budget debate.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಆರ್. ಕೇಶವಮೂರ್ತಿ (ಗಂಡಸಿ).—ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಸರಬರಾಯಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸಪ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟರಿ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಬೇರೆ ಬಂದೇ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೂ ಈ ಬಾಬಿಗೆ ಅಡಿಷನರ್ಲಾಗಲ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕು.

Sri SANJEEVANATH AIKLA (Suratkal).—I understand that the Carlton House is to be vacated to make room for an Hon'ble Minister. Will the Finance Minister see that such things will not happen?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Sir, as long as the Government can find Government owned buildings, it is better to occupy Government buildings by the Ministers. Otherwise we have to give higher rents for private buildings. Perhaps, we know that in one or two cases, it was not possible for us to get the houses on a rent of less than Rs. 600/- or Rs. 550/-. So, it is better to get Government buildings rather than pay higher rents for private buildings.

Sri G. DUGGAPPA (Holalkere).—I am very glad that in the Supplementary Demands, a demand by the Government indicates that the Development Departments are doing very well and spending so much amount.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is it a compliment or a clarification?

Sri G. DUGGAPPA.—Sir, it is a compliment, but I want a further clarification. It pains me to note that there is no supplimentary Demand for the Social Welfare Department and I understand that that Department is at a standstill. I want to know from the Finance Minister whether there would be any savings from that Department.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—He must thank the Minister for Social Welfare and the Department for maintaining the present tempo of expenditure.

Sri G. DUGGAPPA.—No amount has been spent except payments to officers and no development work has been done. I want to know whether any amount has been spent.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—This is a wrong impression which the hon'ble member is carrying.

Sri K. LAKAPPA (Hebbur).—It was just now stated in the House that scrapping prohibition is an all-India policy and that we have to consult the top level leaders. Can the Minister not follow the example of the U.P. Government which has taken a decision in this matter ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Prohibition is an all-India policy,but scrapping of prohibition is not an all-India policy.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.— ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳ ಡಿಕ್ರಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ನಮಜಾಯಿಷಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳ ಡಿಕ್ರಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಾನು ಕ್ಲಿಯರ್ ಆಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಕೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ.ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಮೈನರ್ ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬಾವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಈಗ ಎರಡು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬಾವಿಗಳು ಕಂಪ್ಲೀಟ್ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಅಡೀಪನರ್ ಫಂಡ್ಸ್ ಇದೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೂ ಕೂಡ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಸಹಕಾರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ನಮಗೆ ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Sri G. V. GOWDA.—For rehabilitation of flood victims only Rs. 9 lakhs have been provided. In Mysore District alone the officers have made out a case for Rs. 14 lakhs. That should have been provided in the original budget. I request the Finance Minister to see that adequate sums are provided in this behalf.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Generally we take the average of the past 3 years and make provision. The point made out by the hon'ble member will, however, be taken into consideration.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎಲ್. ಗೌಡ (ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ).—ಸಾಯಿಲ್ ಕನ್ಸರ್‌ವೇಷನ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಜನಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The Hon'ble Member my refer to the Land Improvement Act.

Sri SANJEEVANATH I K A L A.—May I know the amount that the Government of Mysore is spending for the development of the Mangalor Harbour for the remaining 4 months of 1962-63 ?

Sri B.D. JATTI.—Mangalore Harbour subject is dealt with by the Government of India and it is not our subject and so the money will be spent by the Government of India.

Sri SANJEEVANATH I K AL A.—A Certain portion of it for preliminary and also for rehabilitation work the Government of Mysore will have to bear.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Whatever facilities are agreed to be given by us, we are going to give them.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಆರ್. ಕೇಶ್ವಮೂರ್ತಿ.—ಪೋಲೀಸು ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರ್ಸ್ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಸನ ಮತ್ತು ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರುಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕಾನನ್ನೂ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ ಕಾರಣ ವೇನು ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Please consider in the next budget.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಭೀಮಣ್ಣ (ಭಾಲ್ಕಿ).—ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡರು ಕೇಳಿದರು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಕೋರ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—How can we prevent people from going to court on such matters.

Sri V. S. PATIL.—May I know whether the Central Government have given a direction to our State Government to suspend all building activities during the pendency of the present national emergency and if so, whether the Government are going to suspend all construction of buildings?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—No such directive has been issued by the Government of India to stop construction of buildings. What they have sugested to us is that we should try to avoid expenditure which comes under the category of non-remunerative or avoidable expenditure.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಈಗ ತುಮಕೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಫಸ್ಟ್‌ಗ್ರೇಡ್ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದು ನಾನ್‌ರೆವ್ಯೂನ ರೇಟಿವ್‌ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಅದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತೀರೋ ಅಥವಾ ಕಂಪ್ಲೀಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರೋ?

Sri B.D. JATTI.—Wherever construction of building work has started, it cannot be stopped. We will try to complete it and if necessary we will slow down the progress.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will put the demands to the House.

The question is :

That the further sums not exeeding the amount shown in the list of demands for supplementary and additional grants for the year 1962-63 (First instalment) as circulated to members be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1963 in respect of demands Nos. 13, 16, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 30, 31, 38, 39, 43 to 45, 51 and 54.

The motion was adopted.

(As directed by the speaker, the motions of demand for supplementary and additional grant which were adopted by the House one reproduced below)

DEMAND NO. 13—POLICE.

23 Police

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1963. in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 16. SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENTS.

27. Scentific Departments.

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,25,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Scientific Departments'."

DEMAND NO. 17.—EDUCATION.

28. Education.

"That a further sum not exeeding Rs. 100 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND NO. 20.—AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

31. Agriculture.

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 12,65.000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 22.—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

33. *Animal Husbandry.*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 2,64,905 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND NO. 24 INDUSTRIES INCLUDING SERICULTURE.

35. *Industries.*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 72,68,100 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND No. 25.—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, ETC.

37. *Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works.*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 11,00,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'C.D.P., N.E.S. and L.D. Works'."

DEMAND No. 30.—IRRIGATION.

44. *Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment & Drainage Works (Non-Commercial)*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'I.N.E. & D. Works (Non-Commercial'."

DEMAND No. 31.—PUBLIC WORKS.

50. *Public Works.*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 5,50,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 38.—FOREST

70. *Forest*

"That a further sum not exeeding Rs.17,11,100 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Forest.''

DEMAND No. 39.—MISCELLANEOUS.

71. *Miscellaneous.*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 18,00,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND No. 43.—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

94. *Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health.*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs.51,10,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will ceme in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 44.—INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

96. *Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.*

"That a further sum not exeeding Rs.25,01,500 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial Development'."

DEMAND No. 45.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION—COMMERCIAL.

99. *Capital Outlay on I. N. E. and D. Works (Commercial)*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 5,85,100 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on I. N. E. and D. Works (Commercial)'."

DEMAND No. 46.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION (NON—COMMERCIAL)

100. *Capital Outlay on I. N. E. and D. Works (Non-Commerical)*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs.94,15,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges

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which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on I. N. E. and D. Works (Non-Commercial)'."

DEMAND NO.47.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF ELECTRICITY SCHEMES OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.

101. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs.100 granted to the Government defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity Sehemes'."

DEMAND NO. 48.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC WORKS.

103. Capital Outlay on Public Works.

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs.21,15,100 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

DEMAND NO. 49.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF OTHER WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.

102. Capital Outlay on Other Works.

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,72,500 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st days of March 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Other Works'."

DEMAND NO.—51. MISCELLANEOUS CAPITAL ACCOUNT OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.

119. Capital Outlay on Forests.

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 8,49,103 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND NO.54.-ADVANCES AND LOANS.

Q. Loans and Advances by the State Governments.

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs.93,60,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1963, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the State Government'."

MR. SPEAKER.—The Hour will now adjourn and meet after half an hour.

The House adjourned for recess at Ten of the Clock and reassembled at Thirty Minutes past Ten of the clock. and reassemble at eleven of the clock.

[MR. SPEAKER.—In the chair.]

Mysore Land Revenue (Surcharge) (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

Motion to consider.

SRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA.—(Minister for Revenue).—Sir, I move.

That the Mysore Land Revenue (Surcharge) (Amendment) Bill, 1962 be taken into consideration.

SRI ANNARAO GANAMUKHI (Afzalpur).—On a point of order, Sir, As per Article 207 of the Constitution, the recommendation of the Governor must have been taken before a money Bill is taken into consideration. I do not see in the Bill that the recommendation of the Governor has been taken.

MR. SPEAKER.—You are saying that it should be in a particular manner it is not correct, because when there is a statutory duty it is supposed that it has been complied with. If you